FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE WAR OF 1812 MATCHING REVIEW ACTIVITY**

Match each of the terms, individuals, and events below to their description on the worksheet.

**A. James Madison B. Henry Clay C. William Henry Harrison**

**D. “War Hawks” E. Oliver Hazard Perry F. USS *Constitution***

**G. The Hartford Convention H. The Treaty of Ghent I. Francis Scott Key**

**J. Andrew Jackson K. Napoleon L. Battle of New Orleans**

**M. Washington, D.C. N. Florida O. Northwest Territory**

**P. Battle of Horseshoe Bend Q. Convention of 1818 R. Southern States**

\_\_\_\_\_1. During the course of the War of 1812, this overmatched American vessel won several battles against his majesty’s Navy, earning the nickname, “Old Ironsides.”

\_\_\_\_\_2. Because many New Englanders and Federalists were opposed to the War of 1812, it was often referred to as this man’s – the Republican President’s – war. He was re-elected in 1812 and remained popular event though the war with England had its ups and downs.

\_\_\_\_\_3. He was the victorious general in the Battle of Tippecanoe, where he and his forces attacked a small Indian outpost named Prophetstown – a city founded by the Pan-Indian leader “the Prophet” – who urged Native Americans to give up alcohol and return to their traditional religious practices.

\_\_\_\_\_4. He was the victorious naval leader at the Battle of Put-in-Bay – or Lake Erie – during the War of 1812. Asked about his progress during the war by General William Henry Harrison, he famously replied, “We have met the enemy, and they are ours!”

\_\_\_\_\_5. Senators and Congressmen from the Western states who insisted that the United States declare war against England went by this name. Generally, they were outraged because British soldiers remained in Western outposts in violation of the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and because they believed that the English were supplying Native American groups with weapons.

\_\_\_\_\_6. During the course of the War of 1812, the United States of America suffered several humiliating defeats, including a severe beating at the hands of the Canadian an invasion of the north country went terribly wrong and the burning of the Congress and the White House in this city.

\_\_\_\_\_7. During the British invasion of 1814, a ferocious battle was fought at Fort McHenry – between Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, MD. The outcome of the battle was immortalized by the song, “The Star Spangled Banner” which was written by this man.

\_\_\_\_\_8. The final battle of the War of 1812 was fought here in 1815 – and it was a decisive victory for United States forces under the leadership of Andrew Jackson. Strangely, due to the slow movement of news in those days, the entire battle was fought *after the treaty ending the War of 1812 was signed*!

\_\_\_\_\_9. The War of 1812 changed dramatically in 1814 due to events in Europe. At the start of the war, England was involved in a conflict against France. However, after the defeat of this leader, the English could focus their full attention on waging war against the United States of America.

\_\_\_\_\_10. This was the treaty which ended the War of 1812. No territory was exchanged and no financial consequences resulted. Essentially, both sides chose to end the war without assigning blame. The English were broke, again!

\_\_\_\_\_11. After the War of 1812, many Americans moved west into this region of the country. It had been organized by the government under the Articles of Confederation, and the region forbid slavery. Because American military leaders had driven most of the Native American tribes from the region, settlers felt more confident about moving into the region.

\_\_\_\_\_12. At the end of the War of 1812, weary New Englanders – mostly Federalists – had called for an end to the conflict. In 1815, they met at this convention, which called for an end to hostilities and threatened to secede from the Union and sign a separate peace with England if their demands were not met. When Americans won the war and decisively defeated the English at the Battle of New Orleans, members present at this meeting appeared disloyal and treasonous. The Federalist Party fell into decline and died in the years following.

\_\_\_\_\_13. This Senator from Kentucky was one of the leaders of the so-called “War Hawks.” He would go on to become one of the members of the “Great Triumvirate” – along with John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster – and led the nation through a difficult period of growing regionalism.

\_\_\_\_\_14. Relations with England were normalized not by the Treaty of Ghent, but rather, by this arrangement signed with England years after the war. Essentially, Americans and Britons agreed to make the boundary between the US and Canada at the 49° N Latitude – and to jointly occupy the Oregon Territory, which both nations claimed.

\_\_\_\_\_15. During this horrifying massacre, hundreds of members of the Creek Confederation known as the “Red Sticks” were killed by the United States military. Under the command of the notorious “Indian-hater” Andrew Jackson, the army took no prisoners, and routed the Creeks out of the “Old Southwest” – the modern day “Deep South.”

\_\_\_\_\_16. Despite the brutal manner in which he treated Native Americans and his tendency towards arbitrary, dictatorial decision-making, he was elected President in 1828 due in large part to his heroic military background – for example, leading Americans to victory during the Battle of New Orleans.

\_\_\_\_\_17. Because the region had largely been cleared of Native American societies due to brutal violence inflicted by the United States military – and because the invention of the cotton gin and conversion to short staple cotton crops had made the land there lucrative for the development of cotton plantations – this area was settled by Americans in the decade following the War of 1812.

\_\_\_\_\_18. This region was acquired from Spain in the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819. Immediately after it was acquired, the “Indian-hating” general Andrew Jackson launched an invasion of the territory to defeat the Seminole Tribe – the people who actually lived there. Although the Seminoles never surrendered to the United States government, they were eventually subdued. Americans came to control this peninsular state.